

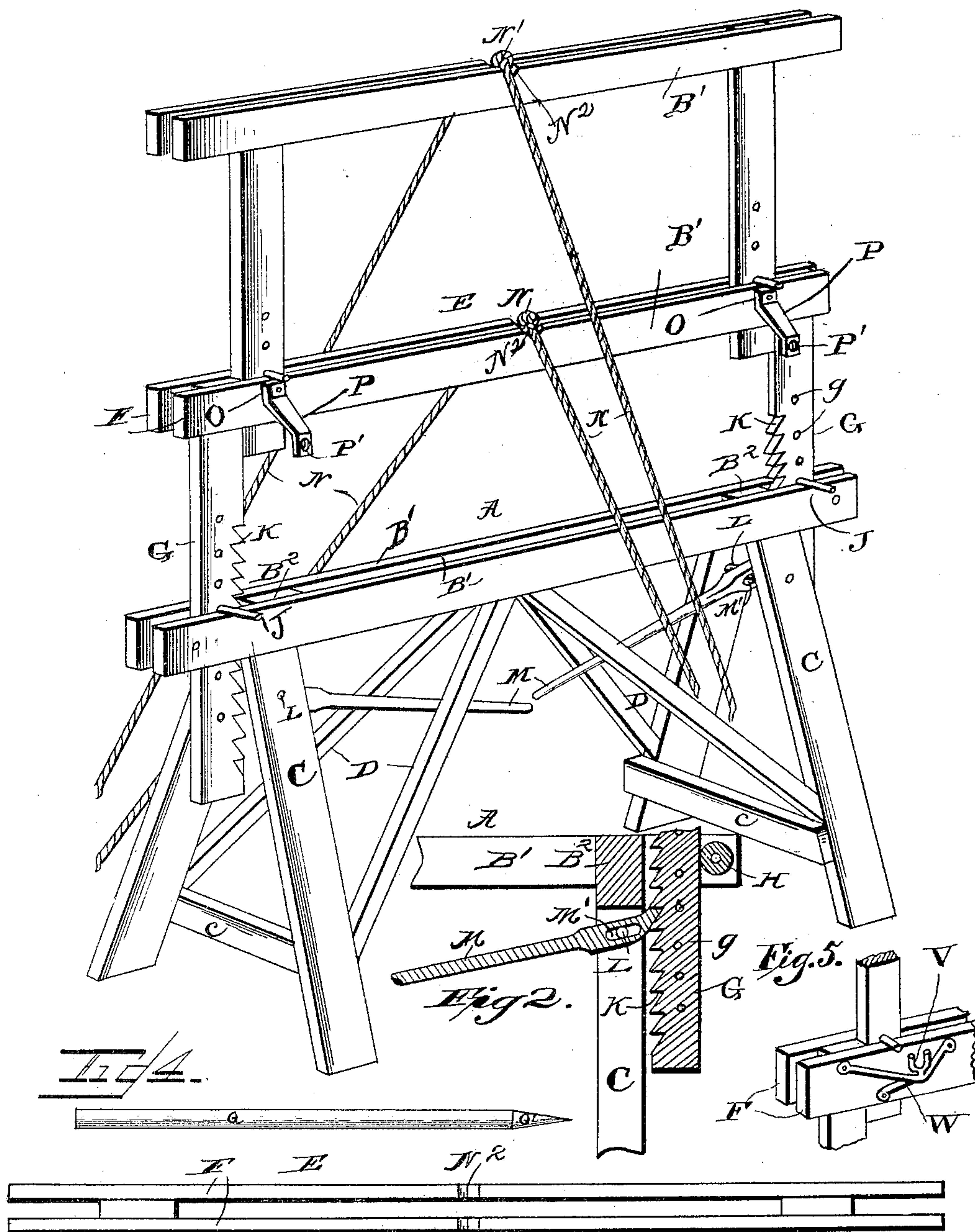
(No Model.)

J. BRAZEER.  
TRESTLE FOR SCAFFOLDING.

No. 462,686.

Patented Nov. 10, 1891.

*Fig. 1.*



WITNESSES  
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*Fig. 3.*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BRAZEER, OF HOPE, ARKANSAS.

## TRESTLE FOR SCAFFOLDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,686, dated November 10, 1891.

Application filed December 27, 1890. Serial No. 375,930. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN BRAZEER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hope, in the county of Hempstead and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffolds; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention consists in certain new and useful improvements in scaffolds whereby I am enabled to erect a scaffold either outside or inside of a house in less time than is now required for that purpose, the cost of this scaffold being only the same as that of the ordinary scaffold, while my improved scaffold can be taken down in a few minutes and used again and again in any location desired, and my invention will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my new and improved adjustable trestles. Fig. 2 is a sectional detail view of one end of the same. Fig. 3 is a top view of one of the trestle-sections. Fig. 4 illustrates the straight lever Q, hereinafter described. Fig. 5 is a detail view of a varied form of fulcrum.

The same letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring to the several parts by letter, A indicates my lower section or main trestle, the body B of which is formed of two parallel pieces B' B', between which are secured the space-blocks B<sup>2</sup>, which hold them at a suitable distance apart, leaving a space between them. To the lower ends of the blocks B<sup>2</sup> are secured the upper ends of the legs C, and inclined braces D extend from the middle of the parallel pieces B' down to the legs C above the cross-bars c of the same. The adjustable sections E, of which as many as may be desired may be used, are formed with the parallel top bars F F, and the slides G having their upper ends secured between these bars. The slides G slide in the space between the projecting ends of the pieces B', as shown, small anti-friction rollers H being journaled between the extremities of these bars B', against which the outer edges of the slides run to reduce friction. The slides are

formed with the vertical series of holes g, and when each adjustable section has been raised to the height desired, it is held firmly at that point by stop-pins J, which are passed through the holes g, as shown.

In order to raise both ends of the adjustable sections at the same time when heavy weights are resting upon the scaffold or when heavy trestles are employed, I employ the following device: The inner edges of the slides G are provided with racks K, and upon pivot-rods L, passing through the upper part of the legs C at the points shown, are mounted levers M, formed with slots M', through which the said rods pass. The inner ends of these levers extend into the center of the lower main trestle A, and it will be seen that by pressing down the inner ends of the two levers the sections E will be raised at both ends by the outer ends of the levers engaging with the teeth of the racks K, the slots M' permitting of a sufficient movement of the levers. When the sections are raised sufficiently the stop-pins J are passed through the proper openings in the slides of the lower section E to hold them at the point to which they are raised.

To raise or adjust the upper section of the trestle independently, I secure in one of the side pieces B' of the middle section lugs O, which are arranged in line with the series of apertures g in the two slides G of the upper section. On each of these lugs is rigidly secured an iron rod P, the lower end of which extends down and out, and is there formed with an eye P'. By means of this device the upper section may be raised by placing the pointed end of the straight lever or bar Q into one of the apertures after first inserting the bar through the ring or eye P', when, by bearing down upon the free end of the bar, the same will act upon the sliding section and elevate the same to the desired point, where it may be secured by the use of stop-pins J.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a varied form of fulcrum, which may be used, if preferred, in lieu of the fulcrum-rod P just referred to. It is thought that the use of the fulcrum shown in Fig. 5 will be readily understood. The bar Q has the pointed end Q' thereof entered into one of the apertures g, when, by resting said bar upon the fulcrum-seat V of the bracket



W, which is secured, as shown, to the side of the lower trestle, the sliding sections may be raised to the desired point by causing the free end of the bar to move downward to the  
5 desired point.

It will now be seen that my trestles can be put together and adjusted in a few moments, as many of them being used in erecting a scaffold as may be required, when the boards  
10 forming the flooring of the scaffold can be readily secured in position, and the whole scaffold is braced by ropes N, which pass over the top of the sections, as shown, and which are formed with large stop projections or  
15 knots N', which fit in between the two parallel top pieces of each section, the rope passing through and in a recess N<sup>2</sup>, formed in the top-pieces, as shown. The ends of the ropes are properly secured to the ground or floor,  
20 and the whole scaffold is thus firmly braced against side movement, as will be readily seen.

It will be seen from the foregoing, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings,  
25 that my scaffold is simple and strong in construction. It can be constructed for the same cost as an ordinary scaffold, and can be taken down and used over again a hundred times, thus effecting an immense saving. It can be  
30 erected in a parlor to get at the ceiling without disturbing or removing the furniture, and

can be used in any place either out or in doors.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the main trestle having the body formed of the two parallel bars having the extended ends, the adjustable section formed with a body composed of the parallel bars F F, having the central recesses  
40 N<sup>2</sup> formed in their upper edges, and having the slides G, formed with the apertures g, the stop-pins, and the brace wires or ropes N, fitting in the recesses N<sup>2</sup>, and having an enlargement or projection N', substantially as  
45 set forth.

2. The combination of the main trestle having the body formed of the parallel bars, the rollers H, journaled in the outer extended ends of said bars, the pivot-rods L, the levers  
50 M, formed with the slots M', the section E, having the slides provided on their inner edges with the racks and formed with the series of apertures, and the stop-pins, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN BRAZEER.

Witnesses:

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